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3. — *Ornithology and Oölogy of New England, containing full Descriptions of the Birds of New England, and adjoining States and Provinces, arranged by a long-approved Classification and Nomenclature; together with a complete History of their Habits, Times of Arrival and Departure, their Distribution, Food, Song, Time of Breeding, and a careful and accurate Description of their Nests and Eggs; with Illustrations of many Species of the Birds, and accurate Figures of their Eggs.* By EDWARD A. SAMUELS, &c. Boston: Nichols and Noyes. 1867. 8vo. pp. 584.

It is now a little more than a century since, in 1766, the last edition of the *Systema Naturæ* of the great Linnæus appeared, and it is less than a century since the issue, in 1786, of Buffon's "Natural History of Birds." The enthusiastic Frenchman, when he had completed a work in which are described only eight hundred recognized species of birds, declared with amusing self-complacency that his subject was completed for all future time. Nothing more of any moment could be added to it! What would the Comte de Buffon have thought, had any one foretold to him that, within eighty years, a collection of birds, numbering nearly ten times as many species as he had described, would be formed in one of the provinces of his own country;\* and be thence transferred to what was then, if known to him at all, only known as an obscure and rebellious little provincial town in America! It is indeed true, that the species of birds now recognized as distinct are numbered by thousands, in place of the hundreds known less than a century since.

We are not to infer from this, however, that our knowledge of the natural history of birds has even approached its complete development as a science. There can be no doubt that hundreds, perhaps thousands, of species remain to be discovered, and little is as yet known in regard to the general habits, the variations caused by age, sex, or season, the modes and forms of reproduction, the geographical distribution, and the internal anatomy of a very large proportion of the species with which we have acquaintance. And, even in regard to those species best known to us, on how many points do our chief authorities disagree!

While, therefore, we may congratulate ourselves upon the great progress made in our knowledge of species, we must admit that we are but upon the threshold of the science. Even in regard to the birds of

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\* In 1866 the late Dr. Henry Bryant, of Boston, purchased and presented to the Society of Natural History, in that city, a magnificent collection of birds numbering nine thousand specimens and nearly seven thousand species. It was one of the largest in Europe, and had been formed by Baron La Fresnaye, an eminent French ornithologist, in the city of Falaise, in Normandy.

our own country, it must be many years, and only after many laborers in various fields have patiently and carefully investigated different points, before anything like a complete history of the birds of America can be written. When are we to know when, where, or how the Wilson's Petrel breeds? Who is to solve for us the mystery of the Carbonated Warbler, the Bonaparte Flycatcher, or the Blue-Mountain Warbler? or tell us what has become of the Swainson's Warbler?

A very large proportion of what has been made known in regard to the birds of this country, during the first half of the present century, is due to the investigations of three distinguished votaries of the science. Two of these consecrated their lives to the study and illustration of ornithology; and the third divided between it and its kindred science, botany, his rare powers of observation and all his hours of leisure. To their great zeal, untiring industry, and patient research, do we owe the present foundations for an American ornithology. Their work, as a whole, was done well; yet in no science has the propensity of man to err been more apparent than in that of ornithology. We say this kindly and even reverently when we speak of Alexander Wilson, John James Audubon, and Thomas Nuttall. Each of these men, laboring to advance and to increase our ornithological knowledge, left behind him his full proportion of errors.

Wilson was the great pioneer, who plunged into the hitherto unexplored wilderness of American ornithology. A foreigner both by birth and education, confining his investigations almost exclusively to the Middle and Southern States, it was not possible that his work should be other than incomplete. It is, on the contrary, even wonderful that one man, so situated, should have been able to do so much, and to do that so well. While we freely admit all this, while we should and do make all possible allowance for the many errors and mistaken conclusions and inferences which we find in his writings, we can but admit that they exist, and are so many stumbling-blocks in the path of the young students, who depend chiefly upon his teaching for their guidance. This is especially true of nearly all he has written in reference to the song of the migratory birds, not resident in the Central States. Making his observations chiefly within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania, and having no opportunity for appreciating the true character of such birds as the Water Thrush, the Black-poll Warbler, the Purple Finch, the Red-poll Warbler, and many others of this numerous class, except as they passed rapidly by him in their semi-annual migrations, it did not occur to him that in their summer homes they could possess any of those wonderful powers of harmony, which all who have been privileged to hear them so much admire. Because to him they appeared

unmated and alone, and as yet unstimulated to song, he has characterized as songless many of our most exquisite musicians.

Less important perhaps in itself, yet calculated to mislead, is his frequent misapplication of local names that convey a wrong impression as to the habitat of the birds thus indicated. It was, perhaps, natural, that a bird met with for the first time in the southern portion of New Jersey should be, by him, called the Cape May Warbler. Yet it is to be regretted that a bird little known to that locality should have thus received a name which gives an incorrect impression as to its true habitat. Another bird, whose most southern limit in the United States, except as a bird of passage, is Massachusetts, is called the Nashville Warbler, because a single specimen was obtained near the capital of Tennessee. And yet another, living and breeding in even more hyperborean regions, has been known, since Wilson first so called it, as the Tennessee Warbler.

Such errors as these may have been a necessary part of the early twilight of the science. Nuttall transferred many of them to his own pages; and while he corrected some mistakes and supplied many data that were wanting, he also left behind him for future correction other wrong conclusions and erroneous statements of his own. He made his observations from a more northern locality, and was thus enabled to add much information which his predecessor had not the opportunity to learn. He published his first editions in 1832 and 1834. He continued his ornithological labors by his investigations among the birds of the Pacific coast, and closed them by publishing, in 1840, a revised edition of his "Land Birds."

Following closely upon, and even in part contemporaneous with, Nuttall's, came the ornithological writings and illustrations of Audubon. These works are his "Ornithological Biography," accompanying his magnificent plates, his "Synopsis of the Birds of America," published in London, and his "Birds of America." These were certainly remarkable works for one man to achieve. They embody the accumulated results of a lifetime devoted to the close and intimate study of the birds therein described. Their author wrote with the great advantages possessed by one who had made extensive journeys in order to study the birds and their habits in their native haunts from Florida to Labrador, and in the then unexplored regions of the Yellowstone. Many of our birds were made known to us, for the first time, in his pages, and much also was added to our knowledge of the habits and distribution of others previously described.

Since Audubon's publications — a period of nearly a quarter of a century — no general work has appeared which combines individual

or specific history with technical descriptions and scientific classification. During this time the laborers in the field of ornithology have not been idle; but with a single important exception, none of them has produced other than isolated, incomplete, or partial contributions to the science.

The addition of New Mexico, California, and Arizona to our territorial limits, and the rapid development of our Pacific States, have both added many new species to our ornithological fauna and increased our knowledge of the previously known species. Mr. John Cassin, of Philadelphia, a most careful and thorough student of the science, stimulated by the addition of so many new species to our list, commenced the publication of a supplementary work designed to include all those birds that had been omitted in Audubon's latest writings. Its pages were marked by many rare excellences, and especially by great familiarity with both the principles of scientific classification and generic and specific distinctions. It reached only a single volume, and the design has never been carried out.

Dr. William Gambel, also of Philadelphia, by his explorations, and his published notes on the Birds of California, had already furnished substantial additions to our knowledge, as well as given bright promise of rare gifts as an ornithologist of the highest rank, when his early death, on the very threshold of his career, too soon closed his valuable labors.

The explorations and surveys for a railroad route to the Pacific called into active exertions several of our younger ornithologists, who have contributed more or less valuable additions to our previous knowledge. Among these we should mention Drs. Cooper, Suckley, Kennerly, Newberry, and Heermann. Robert Kennicott, of Chicago, although he lived to publish but little, contributed directly by his courageous and self-sacrificing devotion, by his great zeal and remarkable enterprise, and, indirectly, by stimulating and encouraging the co-operation of others, to the accumulation of a vast amount of important ornithological information. Mr. George N. Lawrence, of New York, has made this science the study of his leisure hours, and his many published papers evince a thorough acquaintance with the subject. The lamented Dr. Henry Bryant, of Boston, by his investigation and his published papers, did his part, and that not a small one, in adding to our knowledge of the birds of North America. And Dr. Elliott Coues, a young and aspiring naturalist, should not be omitted in the enumeration of those who have added to the great store of information, from whose accumulated gatherings future systematic writers must obtain their means for constructing a complete work upon American ornithology.

We referred, in passing, to one work as exceptional in its character; this was the valuable system of American ornithology contained in the ninth volume of the Pacific Railroad Reports, the joint production of Professor S. F. Baird, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Mr. John Cassin, and Mr. George N. Lawrence. It is a work of the greatest scientific value and importance, and one that must serve as the basis for all succeeding works upon the ornithology of this country. It was published about ten years since, and has been since issued as a separate work, with colored illustrations of all species that were new to our fauna or were undescribed. Without giving the history of their habits, this work furnishes a complete scientific classification and arrangement, with full specific descriptions of all the birds of North America known at the time of its publication. The general geographical distribution is given in this work so far as it had been ascertained. It contains descriptions of nearly two hundred and fifty birds not given by Audubon.

Since the completion, in 1844, of Audubon's last work, no other general system has appeared, and no work which furnishes full accounts of the habits of our birds. Meanwhile the writings of Wilson and Nuttall have passed out of print. The few copies which occasionally find their way into the auction-room command a high price. Audubon's "Birds of America," though still on sale, is so costly as not to be within the general reach. We greatly need a compendium, or manual of American ornithology, — a synopsis, in some respects resembling that compiled by Mr. Audubon, with the assistance of Mr. Macgillivray, which was never republished in this country. We have the materials ready for the work, and there are among us several competent and thorough systematists, any one of whom is well fitted for its preparation. A single volume of about five or six hundred pages would include all that is necessary. It should contain a concise, systematic arrangement, giving the principles of classification, generic distinctions, with brief specific descriptions, inclusive of variations caused by age or sex, and geographical distribution.

A more general work, giving a full account of what is actually known relative to all the species, their generic and specific peculiarities, habits, distribution, and general manner of life, is also much to be desired. Such a work relative to our own ornithology, as Yarrell's and Macgillivray's are to that of Great Britain, illustrating with the best wood engravings all that is requisite for a full understanding of the subject, would not fail to be welcomed as a great acquisition.

The volume the title-page of which we have quoted at the head of this article purports to have accomplished for the birds of New England

that which we desire to see done, as far as is possible, for all North America. Inasmuch as its author claims to have given us that which, in the present condition of our ornithological knowledge, is simply impossible, the title-page, of necessity, prepares the readers to be disappointed. The world does not at the present moment possess the means of giving full descriptions of all the birds of New England, and still less a complete history of their habits, etc. Many facts will yet have to be discovered before such an undertaking can be accomplished.

Mr. Samuels, in his present volume, includes as among the birds of New England two hundred and sixty-six species, or a little more than one third of all the species now known to belong to North America, which are estimated as amounting in all to about seven hundred and fifty, and this does not include any birds exclusively Mexican. We must object to his list, both that it omits several important birds of New England, and that it includes as among the species belonging to this section several the claims of which to be so regarded we are disposed to question.

We are well aware that it is not a very easy task to establish fixed and determinate rules, consistent with themselves, by which we shall form a local list of the birds for any given limits. Accidents, or causes not easily explained, may bring within those limits species which may never appear there again. We do not object to the exclusion, from a work confined to the birds of New England, of those species whose appearance here is purely accidental. But the author apparently follows no such rule of exclusion, but admits as among the birds of New England several species for whose even accidental appearance here he furnishes no authority, and which, at the best, can only be regarded as mere chance visitors. We object to including, even as accidental visitors, without good authority, such birds as *Nyctale richardsonii*, *Picoides hirsutus*, *Helmitherus vermivorus*, *Myiodiodes nitratus*, *Corvus ossifragus*, *Ægialitis wilsonianus*, *Recurvirostra americana*, *Rallus elegans*, *Sterna caspia*, and *Hydrochelidon plumbeus*. If the above have ever been noticed within the limits of New England, this occurrence is an event so rare and interesting that the omission to mention it is a serious neglect. If they are included without good authority, we have still more serious grounds for complaint. A writer of a work of natural science cannot be too careful to avoid giving as fact that which he has not the best authority for so giving.

Other species are also included which are admitted to have no other claim to be counted as birds of this section than their irregular or accidental occurrence, such as the *Helminthophaga pinus*, *Rallus crepitans*, and *Garzetta candidissima*. If these and other species, whose presence

must have been the result of some accident, are to take their place as New England birds, the same rule which admits them must also include the *Cathartes aura*, the *Cathartes atratus*, the *Protonotaria citrea*, the *Chondestes grammacus*, the *Helminthophaga celata*, the *Melospiza lincolnii*, the *Cardinalis virginianus*, the *Guiraca cærulea*, the *Florida cærulea*, the *Gallinula galeata*, the *G. martinica*, the *Anser gambellii*, the *Bernicla hutchinsii*, the *Fulix collaris*, the *Procellaria glacialis*, the *Camptolæmus labradorius*, the *Puffinus fuliginosus*, the *Thalassidroma pelagica*, the *Stercorarius cepheus*, the *Sterna aranea*, and the *Colymbus arcticus*, the presence of which in New England, though more or less rare, is still a matter of record.

Nor is this all. Not only are these birds omitted, but we do not find several species referred to which are *bona fide* birds of New England, some of them even residents all the year round. The Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), once so common in Western Massachusetts, and still lingering in Montague and other parts of Franklin County; both species of the Jerfalcon (*Falco candicans* and *Falco islandicus*), which are found every winter in the northern and northeastern portions of New England; the Yellow-bellied Fly-catcher (*Empidonax flaviventris*), which regularly passes through New England in its migrations, and stops to breed in the eastern parts of Maine; the Red Phalarope (*Phalaropus fulicarius*), found throughout the season on the coast and breeding in Eastern Maine; the White-winged Gull (*Larus leucopterus*), which is found on the coast of the same State the greater part of the year; the *Larus delawarensis*, which is seen in our waters every winter; the Roseate Tern (*Sterna paradisea*), which breeds abundantly on our Southern coast, from Nantucket to New York; the Thick-billed Guillemot, found abundantly in our Atlantic waters throughout the winter, — are at least genuine New England birds, and deserve a place in a complete list quite as much as any that are there given.

About one half of this volume, estimating it by the actual amount of matter, furnishes a well-condensed summary of classification, generic distinctions, and specific descriptions. It has been compiled from the ninth volume of the Pacific Railroad Reports, for which due credit is candidly given. Being in finer type, it only occupies two fifths of the pages of the volume. This is, by far, the most valuable portion of the book, and supplies to the student of New England birds the most recent and most complete *résumé* of generic and specific distinctions.

About one fifth more in bulk of this volume is taken up with copious extracts from the published writings of Wilson, Audubon, and Nuttall, and other ornithologists. Quotations from manuscript contributions by other writers are also freely given, and are both germane and



valuable. We cannot, however, as a general thing, commend the judgment shown in the voluminous extracts from the published works referred to. They occupy too much space, and most of them could have been abridged with great advantage. Some of them are admitted by the compiler to contain what is incorrect. These have no legitimate place in a book, the object of which is to furnish us only with that which is exact, not to occupy valuable space with what is known to be wrong, in order to correct the errors.

In some instances long extracts from these writers furnish us with familiar descriptions and well-known facts illustrative of the habits of our most common birds. For this there seems to be no good reason. We expect the compiler to turn to the pages of others for that information in regard to the least common of our birds which he did not possess from his own knowledge, for habits he may never have studied, for nests he may never have met with, or for eggs he may not have seen. But there was no occasion for him to copy from Nuttall a description of the nest of our most common warbler, when he must be able to give us one much better and more complete, nor to transfer from Wilson almost the whole of his account of our common Purple Martin. His work in this respect lacks originality, where, too, his own descriptions and narrations might be more interesting, and would certainly be more fresh.

Instead of being a complete history of the habits of our birds, the work is frequently inexcusably meagre. This is especially true of two classes, the most and the least common birds. Of the former, the author too frequently tells us that their "habits are so well known that any description is hardly needed." Of the latter, he sometimes contents himself with saying, "of its habits I know nothing," but does not add all that he might from the observations of those better informed.

If, for instance, we look for an account of that lovely harbinger of summer, the *Dendroica aestiva*, — than which most attractive species we have among us no bird whose familiar habits invite to a more full, or suggest a more interesting narrative, — we find it dismissed with some thirty lines, one third of which are quoted. Not the slightest reference is made to that wonderful intelligence, so closely bordering upon reason, which our favorite always displays whenever there is any occasion to avoid the uncongenial task of rearing the young of the parasitic *Molothrus pecoris*.

The habits of our Barn Swallow, so replete with interest, we are told are so well known that a description is hardly needed, and a single page only is given to it. Of the Cliff Swallow he says, that it has "all the habits and characteristics" of the same Barn Swallow, so curtly

dismissed, — which is by no means the fact, — and less than a page is given to the account of a bird whose story abounds in extraordinary interest. The same want of fulness may be observed in the author's treatment of the Bank Swallow, the Goldfinch, the Grass-finch, the Field Sparrow, the Chipping Sparrow, the Song Sparrow, and very many others whose history nine tenths of his readers will be most interested to learn, but in regard to whom his pages are strangely barren.

In regard to the other class, that of birds least familiar to us, and concerning which we expect to be informed of all that has been made public, of interest, since the days of Audubon, the author is in some cases even more remiss. We will only refer to one instance, and that one the most noticeable. The *Dendroica tigrina* is dismissed with three lines of text, stating that it is so rare in New England as to be regarded as only a straggler. He does not even give us the little that Wilson told us of its habits, as observed by him. Yet a very little pains taken to collate the facts and observations relative to this bird given in communications accessible to all, and to some of which the author frequently refers at other times, would have supplied a suggestive and interesting outline sketch of this warbler. The Pacific Railroad Reports (IX. 287), the communications of Putnam, Allen, and Boardman, all show that this bird is a regular visitant of New England, passing through it in the middle of May. The last writer states that it is a common summer visitant, and that it breeds in these States, proving that he at least did not regard it either as "very rare" or as only a "straggler." Something more of its anomalous habits, too, might have been gathered from the interesting paper of Mr. W. T. March, on the Birds of Jamaica (Proceedings of Acad. Nat. Sc. Philadelphia, 1863, p. 293), and also from the published observations of Western naturalists, showing it to be a regular spring visitant of Illinois and Wisconsin.

In other cases we have the opposite fault to find, that the author's accounts are too voluminous and extended. Ten pages are given to the Duck Hawk, more than nine of which are quoted from other writers. All of any moment for such a work as this might, with great advantage, have been condensed into less than half this space, and, at the same time, present a much clearer, more interesting, and a better account of this bird and its habits. The same may be said of all that relates to the Mocking-Bird, which, as a bird of New England, can only be regarded as occasional and very rare. Five pages are given to this bird, as much as that allotted in all to the six most common birds, and of these five pages four are filled with a familiar extract from Wilson, and that not especially valuable or appropriate.

The remaining two fifths of Mr. Samuels's volume is composed of

original notes, descriptive and narrative, and relating to the measurements of eggs. Some of these are new, and most of them are both interesting and valuable. But our commendation of the original portions of this volume must be given with qualification. The author's accounts are replete with careless and inaccurate statements, as it seems to us, as well as with hasty and often unwarrantable generalizations from limited or imperfect data. Thus, when he states that the Great-footed Hawk "is nowhere a common species"; that the Sparrow Hawk "is a not very common species" in any part of New England, "hardly a half-dozen birds being seen in these States through the year"; that the Gos Hawk "is not a very common visitor in the New England States"; that the Cooper Hawk was formerly "a rare species"; that nests of the Sharp-tailed Hawk have "until quite recently been rarely found"; that the habits of the Red-tailed and Red-shouldered Hawks are so nearly alike that the description of the one will answer also for that of the other; or that the Rough-legged Hawk "is rarely seen in New England," — he makes sweeping statements in conflict with the observations of some of our most experienced observers.

Some of his assertions are in direct conflict with our best authorities. Thus, for instance, when he tells us that the Black-headed Gull is a resident on our coast through the year, he not only states that for which he can have had no good authority, but he falls into an error which the accurate observations of Wilson should have taught him to avoid. This bird, so far from being on our coast all the year, rarely comes north of Cape Cod, leaves the coast entirely in September, and does not reappear until the following May. This is nearly true in regard to the entire Atlantic coast, it being seldom seen north of Florida, except during its breeding season.

Mr. Samuels devotes a large space to the Robin; and the facts which he adduces attesting to its valuable services in the destruction of injurious insects are timely and important. At a time when the prejudices against this bird, already strong, appear to be on the increase, exaggerating its mischief, and overlooking the vast amount of good it is constantly doing, it is important to keep its really valuable services to agriculture always in view. We cannot, however, wholly agree with our author in the impression he would convey, that insects form the exclusive food of its young. The experience of any one who has an abundance of small fruit, especially cherries, must have demonstrated to his satisfaction that these are fed to young Robins quite freely. At other times, when these are not abundant, insects may, and probably do, form the greater portion of their food; but this is by no means the universal rule. We fully believe with Mr. Samuels that

these birds render to the community, on the whole, very excellent service; but we can all the more, on that account, afford to admit their evil deeds.

We have equally strong reasons for believing that the poor abused and persecuted Crow, in its destruction of noxious insects and quadrupeds, is of great service to the farmer, — service that very far outweighs in value its depredations and its occasional slaughter of young Robins. We must, therefore, express our entire dissent from Mr. Samuels's sweeping and extravagant charges against this bird. The principal portion of his article on the Crow is devoted to the presentation of its assumed injurious habits in their worst light. His facts, so far as he gives them, are that, in one instance, he has known one pair of Crows destroy two broods of Robins, within a given time; and on another occasion he has seen a pair of Canada Jays devour sixteen young Snow-birds in a single forenoon, — for which last-mentioned crime he leaves us to infer that he holds the whole race of Crows responsible. From these few data he seems to assume that during the entire breeding season, Crows are carrying on this ruthless war upon the innocents, without any cessation and at the same proportionate rate. The extent of this criminality of the Crow, in the destruction of fledglings, is a matter of pure assumption. Our own observation does not lead us to place any credit in his conclusions. The instincts of self-preservation keep most young birds safely hidden from such dangers; and it is only occasionally, and by a rare chance, that the Crow has the opportunity to do this mischief. On the other hand, we do know that the Crow destroys vast numbers of the most destructive insects, devouring greedily both the grub and the perfect insect of the common May beetle (*Phyllophaga quercina*). For this we have the authority of Harris, and other indisputable evidence. The great increase of these grubs of late years in Massachusetts, and their ravages in various parts of the State, is attributed by our most intelligent farmers, and with good reason, to the wholesale destruction of the Crows, by means of strychnine. Mr. Samuels himself, as recently as 1864 (see Report of Commissioner of Agriculture, p. 429), bears the most unqualified testimony in favor of the Crow, quoting from Wilson, Nuttall, and Audubon, to show the myriads of grubs, noxious insects, and quadrupeds, &c., which it devours. His own words are: "The Crow is probably the most heartily detested of all our birds, and sometimes not without reason; but generally the good he does much more than compensates for the harm." In the views he then expressed, he is sustained by the highest ornithological authority and by that of our best-informed agriculturists. His more recent and wholesale con-

demnation is, we are confident, founded upon mistaken conclusions, and is not warranted by any well-established facts.

The description given in this volume of the nest and mode of breeding of the Worm-eating Warbler (*Helmitherus vermivorus*), as also of the breeding habits, nest, and eggs of the Canada Fly-catcher (*Myiodynastes canadensis*), are both, we are confident, incorrect. The former description is probably taken from Audubon, though the authority is not mentioned. We have good reason to believe that this warbler invariably nests on the ground, and that its nest is not as described. The Canada Fly-catcher has been known to breed on the ground, in the few instances in which its nest has been identified. It selects the edge of swampy woods in marshy ground, not easy of access, and constructs quite an elaborate nest, hidden in a tussock of thick grass or reeds.

We have not attempted an exhaustive correction of all we deem inaccurate or incomplete in this volume, but have sought rather to point out some of the more noticeable errors. On the whole, the work suggests rather than affords what is much desired,—a good, convenient, and inexpensive manual of the birds of New England. Such a manual it can only be rendered by important modifications, by abridging the quotations, giving a more full and complete account of the habits of the more common and familiar species, supplying much that is now deficient in regard to others, and carefully correcting the errors into which the author has fallen. A new edition thus carefully revised would supply a want now generally acknowledged, and would deserve the public favor.

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- 4.—*A New Translation of the Hebrew Prophets, with an Introduction and Notes.* By GEORGE R. NOYES, D. D., Hancock Professor of Hebrew, &c., and Dexter Lecturer in Harvard University. Fourth Edition, with a New Introduction and Additional Notes. Boston: American Unitarian Association. 1867. 2 vols. 12mo.

To what, at this day, are Protestants of the English race to apply the fundamental anti-Romish principles of the sufficiency of the Scriptures, and the right of private judgment? What sufficient Scriptures are in the hands of English and American Protestants, not acquainted with Greek and Hebrew? Upon what Scriptures are they to exercise their private judgment? The only translation of the Scriptures into English which has any circulation is the version published two hundred and sixty years ago under the auspices of King James I. of Eng-